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THE ADMIRAL'S CORNER

On 2 January 1975 a new law of importance to the Coast Guard Reserve was signed by the President. Public Law 93-586 now makes three existing sections of Title 10, U.S. Code applicable to Coast Guard reservists.

Two of these sections, 684 and 1005, will have minimal impact. The change to section 684 is principally editorial in nature. An option available to reservists of other components is now extended to a Coast Guard reservist who, because of earlier military service, is entitled to a pension, retired or retainer pay, or disability compensation and is subsequently ordered to perform duty with pay. The option permits the reservist to continue such pay/compensation or to elect to receive the current pay and allowances for the duty to which ordered.

Section 1005 now provides that Coast Guard Reserve officers, like those of other Reserve components, may not be discharged or removed from an active status as the result of personnel actions stemming from unsatisfactory participation while performing required service under the law.

The amendment to section 1006 is the most important change in P.L. 93-586. This amendment now makes the 18 and 19 year mandatory "lock in" provision of section 1006 applicable to Coast Guard Reserve officers, thereby ensuring their

equitable treatment consistent with their counterparts in other Reserve components.

This means that an officer who has completed at least 18, or at least 19, but less than 20 qualifying years of service for retirement on the date he is scheduled to be removed from an active status (as the result of twice failing of selection or failure to be continued by a retention board) shall be retained for not more than three or two years respectively to permit completion of 20 qualifying years.

Section 1006 also provides for the counting of officers so "locked-in" as extra numbers. This means that they will not block the flow of promotions for others while retaining eligibility for promotion.

These changes, and particularly the revision to section 1006, are important in that they protect the interests of Coast Guard Reservists by establishing specific legal equality with members of other Reserve components relative to certain retention and retirement provisions in law.

The provisions of this new law, coupled with the "selective retention" policy for LCDRs and CDRs with less than 18 qualifying years for retirement, and the averaging of promotion opportunity percentages, the latter of which were described in the "Admiral's Cor-

ner" of the April 1974 Reservist, are contributing significantly to a greater opportunity for a full service (20 year) career and to a more equitable promotion opportunity for Coast Guard Reserve officers.

The question might well be raised, "How about a full service career for enlisted members?" The answer to this is twofold. First, enlisted members who are not advanced (either because they fail the servicewide examination or, having passed the examination for chief, senior chief, or master chief petty officer, because they are not selected for advancement to one of those grades) are in no danger of being removed from an active status as is an officer who twice fails of selection. Only an unusual circumstance such as a physical disability would preclude an enlisted reservist from completing 20 or more qualifying years of service for retirement.

This does not mean that he or she would be retained in a pay billet for the full 20 year period; this would depend upon mobilization needs and funding constraints. Generally, however, it does mean that every enlisted reservist who desires to do so and maintains professional and physical qualifications can reasonably expect to earn retirement benefits.

Second, the Coast Guard Reserve continues to need qualified and capable junior officers, and I encourage enlisted reservists who meet the requirements to consider applying for a direct commission. Due to the improved promotion and career opportunities now available, a potential career as a Coast Guard Reserve officer deserves your careful consideration.

J. E. Johansen
J. E. JOHANSEN

TRAINING HINTS

Latest RCS Cassette Program Readied

Reserve Training Division at Headquarters is producing additional RCS audio-visual cassettes for distribution to designated Coast Guard Reserve units.

The program consists of a series of eight cassettes on military examination factors with attached self-testing quiz and answer sheet.

The contracting and administrative problems which had caused delay have been solved. The first cassette is expected to reach the field within the next few weeks, followed closely by the rest of the program.

The information contained on each cassette will help reservists, especially direct petty officers, pass the military qualifications section of the servicewide exam.

The attached quiz will reinforce information presented on the cassettes and will measure the amount of information absorbed. The quizzes are also handy as reference study material in preparing for the servicewide exam.

Each district commander (r) has designated which units in the district are to receive these cassettes and should have so notified them.

Any designated unit failing to receive the cassette should contact
See Cassettes, page 4

Here is a complete description of the eight cassettes in the military examination factors series.

Cassette #	Segment	Material Included
1	J,K,L	Career information (E-4, E-5, E-6)
2	M,N,O	CG organization (E-4, E-5, E-6)
3	A,B,C	UCMJ (E-4, E-5, E-7)
4	P	Shore patrol functions (E-5)
	Q	Rules of the Road (E-6)
	S	Training (E-6)
5	X	Watch bill (E-7)
	Y	Damage control (E-7)
	Z	Communications (E-7)
6	D	UCMJ (E-7)
	H	NBC warfare (E-7)
	W	International agreements (E-7)
7	E,F,G	NBC warfare (E-4, E-5, E-6)
8	T	Clerical (E-6)
	U	Administration (E-6)
	V	Administration (E-7)

APRIL '75 SWE ELIGIBILITY MODIFIED

A problem has arisen at the Coast Guard Institute concerning possible lost mail during the period 1 December 1974 through 1 February 1975. This involves correspondence course applications, lessons, and end-of-course tests.

The eligibility of a small number of reservists to compete in the April 1975 servicewide examinations could be affected. However, action is being taken to prevent inequities to those who might otherwise be excluded from the April examinations due to

non-receipt of qualifying lessons or tests.

District commanders (r) will request Reserve unit commanding officers to submit SWE recommendations for qualified personnel who, on or before 20 January 1975,

1) submitted final correspondence course lessons and/or

2) completed an end-of-course test.

These requests should be received by the district offices in time for processing and submission to the Institute by 1 March 1975.

Reservists who compete in the April SWE under these special circumstances must complete the required correspondence course satisfactorily, including passing the end-of-course test, by 25 April 1975.

April exam dates remain the same. In order to avoid processing delays, all SWE materials should be returned to the Coast Guard Institute immediately following administration.

Correspondence course requests and lessons submitted between 1 December 1974 and 1 February 1975 which have not been acknowledged by 10 February should be resubmitted.

If results of correspondence course end-of-course tests administered between 1 December 1974 and 20 January 1975 are not received by 10 February 1975, the Coast Guard Institute should be notified by letter. This letter notification should include all available identifying information, including the registered mail number.

Summer '75 PARTS, RTC Instructors Sought

Instructors, administrators, and support personnel -- both officer and enlisted -- are needed to supplement the permanent staffs at Alameda, CAL and Yorktown, VA this summer.

Applications are being solicited from inactive duty reservists to serve in various capacities at the Pacific Area Reserve Training Schools (PARTS) at Training Center, Alameda and at the schools at Reserve Training Center, Yorktown from June through August 1975.

Selections will be made by Commandant (G-RT) on a best qualified basis beginning 1 March 1975. There are many openings for short-term applicants although personnel available for longer terms will receive preference.

Applications from inactive duty reservists must include Request for Active Duty for Training (CG Form 3453) sent via the chain of command.

In addition, each application must include a resume and endorse-

ments from the unit commanding officer and the district commander.

The resume should detail the applicant's qualifications by including the following information arranged by category:

1. Subjects in which qualified to instruct or administrative position for which applying.

2. Period of availability by dates (include specific day, e.g. 12 June through 16 August).

3. Civilian and military training or education pertinent to the subject or position.

4. Prior teaching or administrative experience.

5. Whether or not on current promotion or advancement list.

Complete information concerning billets available, special requirements, and application procedures is contained in COMDTNOTE 1571 of 27 January 1975.

Edith Head Presents



...Her Meritorious Public Service Award

Hollywood fashion designer Edith Head, who is helping the Coast Guard develop a new uniform for Coast Guard women, presided over a fashion show preview of a wide range of new outfits at Coast Guard Headquarters on 16 December 1974.

Miss Head described the designs she had produced to an audience including the Commandant and Vice Com-



... And the designs of the new uniforms for Coast Guard women created by the Hollywood fashion designer who has earned eight Academy Awards.

Women's New Uniform At HQ Fashion Show

mandant and their wives as six Coast Guard women modeled the uniforms.

Following the short fashion show, ADM O.W. SILER, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, presented Miss Head with the Meritorious Public Service Award for her efforts on behalf of the Coast Guard.

The uniforms displayed at the fashion show have not received final Coast Guard approval. They will be wear tested for up to four months after which results will be evaluated and changes made as required. At that time the final package will be submitted to the Commandant for

approval.

A final approved version of the new uniform should be ready for servicewide distribution by 1 July 1976.

"We're trying to create a uniform that will last for 30 years like the last one," Miss Head said.

She described her outfits as "multi-functional uniforms," giving women a choice of a number of variations of service dress and work outfits. Features include more color and greater comfort and versatility.

The designs preserve Service tradition while presenting a fresh updated look, according to Miss Head.

Modeling the uniforms were ENS Rebecca MONTGOMERY, USCGR; ENS Lucille LALIBERTE, USCGR; YN2 Joan MacMULLIN, USCGR; YN2 Dorothy WILLIAMS, USCGR; YN3 Gloria ARNOLD, USCGR; and YN3 Katherine KINNEY, USCGR.

RADM Selections Announced

The following officers have been selected for promotion to Rear Admiral in the U.S. Coast Guard:

--CAPT Malcolm E. CLARK, Deputy Chief, Office of Engineering, USCG Headquarters;

--CAPT Robert A. DUIN, Commanding Officer, Coast Guard Yard;

--CAPT William S. SCHWOB, Commandant of Cadets, U.S. Coast Guard Academy;

--CAPT David F. LAUTH, Deputy Chief, Office of Personnel, USCG

Headquarters;

--CAPT Sidney A. WALLACE, Chief, Marine Environmental Protection Division, USCG Headquarters.

The dates these officers will be promoted to Rear Admiral have not been determined at this time and will be subject to vacancies in existing flag officer billets.

CAPT SCHWOB has been selected to succeed RADM J. E. JOHANSEN as Chief, Office of Reserve next summer. RADM JOHANSEN will become Commander, Fifth Coast Guard District.

CORRECTION

"The Admiral's Corner" in the November 1974 RESERVIST stated that Admiral SILER was interested in receiving suggestions from officers in the Selected Reserve.

Since the intention was to solicit suggestions from all officers actively participating in the Reserve program, "drilling Reserve" would have been a more appropriate term than "Selected Reserve" and should have been used.

There was no intention to exclude officers participating voluntarily without pay in organized Reserve training units, volunteer training units, inter-service training units, and Naval Reserve Officer Schools. All such officers are invited to submit suggestions.

Reserve Officer Promotion Status

The status of inactive duty Reserve officer promotions to LT through CAPT as of 18 February 1975 is shown below. Listed are the names and signal numbers of the junior officers on the latest selection lists for whom vacancies exist and whose running mates have been promoted. In addition, the officer's position on the selection list and the number remaining on that list are shown.

	Junior Reached	Signal Number	Position On List	Number Left
CAPT -	James L. HOWARD	170	14	0
CDR -	Richard L. POWELL	572	25	0
LCDR -	Richard F. SANDERS	1569	70	0
LT -	Thomas C. WAHLUND	3212	87	158

Coast Guard Reserve Celebrates 34th Anniversary

February 19, 1975 is the 34th anniversary of the establishment of the Coast Guard Reserve. The passage of the Coast Guard Reserve and Auxiliary Act on that date in 1941 converted what was known as the "Coast Guard Reserve" to the present Coast Guard Auxiliary and established the military Reserve of the Coast Guard, similar to that of the other armed forces.

During World War II, the Coast Guard Reserve played much the same role as the other Reserve components of the other armed services. In the Coast Guard there was little distinction between Regular and Reserve.

The Reserve reached a peak strength of 144,000 during the war. In addition, the Coast Guard Temporary Reserve, a "part time" organization (most TRs worked without pay in their spare time) with a strength of over 45,000, performed port security work in harbor areas.

In 1949 a non-pay drilling Coast Guard Reserve was established. Congress appropriated funds for the first Coast Guard Organized Reserve Units in 1950.

With the number of reservists on voluntary active duty reaching 1,606 in 1952 and 2,553 in 1953, no mobilization call-up was necessary during the Korean conflict.

At that time the emphasis in all Reserve components was on training and mobilization readiness --- the Coast Guard Reserve was no different from the others.

Throughout the 1950s and 60s

the Coast Guard Reserve operated with much the same emphasis.

Reservists responded to the Cuban crisis of 1962 in large numbers. More than 460 officers and about 1150 enlisted men volunteered for active service in the three to four week period following the emergency. These volunteers represented about 11% of the 15,000 reservists then in a drill-pay status.

The size of the Coast Guard Reserve began to increase. By the mid-1960s a Selected Reserve strength of more than 18,000 was reached.

The Coast Guard Reserve also served in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam era. By 30 June 1968 a total of 85 reservists were on active duty in Southeast Asia.

In October 1971, following recommendations from Congress that the Coast Guard Reserve should develop a peacetime mission compatible with the Regular service, the program now called Augmentation Training was developed. For the first time the primary method of training the Reserve for its mobilization mission was the assignment of reservists to operating units.

This "new direction" allowed the reservists to actually perform the day-to-day work of the Coast Guard while at the same time developing on-the-job experience not available under the previous classroom training mode.

In October 1972, Congress authorized the involuntary recall of CG

reservists for emergency active duty during major domestic emergencies. This authority first was used during massive floods in the Mississippi Valley in the spring of 1973.

As a result of these changes and improvements, the Coast Guard Reserve has become a vital, functioning portion of the all-volunteer Coast Guard force -- an integrated body of active duty and Reserve Coast Guardsmen.

Cassettes, from page 1

the appropriate district commander (r). Any unit uncertain as to whether it should receive the cassette or with other questions regarding this program should also contact the district commander (r) for information.

Coast Guard Reservist

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ADMIRAL O.W. SILER
Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard

RADM J. E. JOHANSEN
Chief, Office of Reserve

LTJG D. K. SECRET
Editor

All photographs are official Coast Guard material unless otherwise designated.

Members of the Coast Guard Reserve are invited to submit articles of interest to the Editor of RESERVIST for possible publication.

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